

# **A Survey of The Divided Kingdom**

**High School Class**

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## **Introduction**

In this series of studies, we will be examining the history of Israel in the period known as the divided kingdom. It is a period where we see Israel departing from the ways of God. Sometimes they will turn back to the Lord, but often they serve idols or their own desires. There are many lessons that we can learn from their times of obedience and disobedience. They serve as examples to us today.

Be sure to read the text and fill out the questions for each lesson. Give special thought to any discussion questions. The more prepared you are, the better the class study and discussion will be.

### **Suggested Resources to Enhance Your Study**

Good translation of the Bible that is easy for you to read.

I would suggest the English Standard Version, Holman Christian Standard Bible, New King James, American Standard, or New American Standard Version. The New International Version would be good for reference as well, however, in my opinion, there are some passages in the scripture that are not translated well by this version.

- Bible Atlas
- Bible Dictionary
- Bible Encyclopedia (for the history of places and nations)
- Bible Concordance (to find verses using specific words)
- Synoptic Harmony of Samuel, Kings and Chronicles

Your parents or perhaps you have a church library where these books may be found.

# Lesson 1

**Text** 1 Kings 11:1-43

**Synopsis** In this lesson we will review the periods of Bible history and look at the events that preceded the kingdom dividing into two separate kingdoms. We will also preview the events that will be studied during this period.

## Questions

1. Memorize the seventeen periods of Bible history:
  1. Creation and Pre-Flood (Genesis 1-5)
  2. The Flood (Genesis 6-9)
  3. Scattering of the People (Genesis 10-11)
  4. The Patriarchs (Genesis 12-50)
  5. The Exodus (Exodus 1 - Numbers 15)
  6. The Wandering (Numbers 16-Deuteronomy)
  7. Invasion and Conquest (Joshua)
  8. Judges (Judges - 1 Samuel 9)
  9. United Kingdom (1 Samuel 10 - 1 Kings 11;  
1 Chronicles 1 - 2 Chronicles 9)
  10. Divided Kingdom (1 Kings 12 - 2 Kings 17;  
2 Chronicles 10 -29)
  11. Judah Alone (2 Kings 18-25; 2 Chronicles 30-36)
  12. Captivity (Daniel, Ezekiel)
  13. Return (Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, Zechariah, Malachi, Haggai)
  14. Years of Silence (No Scripture)
  15. Life of Christ (Matthew - John)
  16. Early Church (Acts)
  17. Letters to the Churches (Romans - Revelation)
2. Why was God displeased with Solomon?
3. What was going to be the punishment for Solomon?
4. What people revolted against Solomon?
5. What was the message of Ahijah to Jeroboam?

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

# Lesson 2

**Text** 1 Kings 12; 2 Chronicles 10 – 11

**Synopsis** After the death of Solomon, the people come to Rehoboam to get a reduction in their burdens. Rehoboam makes a foolish decision and the northern ten tribes of Israel rebel against him and appoint Jeroboam as their king. In an effort to solidify the northern kingdom, now known as Israel, Jeroboam introduces a false way of worshipping God.

**Est. Date** 931-910 B.C.

## Questions

1. When the people come to ask for relief from their burdens, with whom Does Rehoboam seek counsel? Who does he listen to?
2. **Discussion:** Why do you think Rehoboam was so harsh with them?
3. Why did Judah not go fight against Israel for its rebellion?
4. Name at least four things that Jeroboam did in creating false worship.
5. What two groups of people came from Israel to live in Judah after the rebellion?
6. Be ready to identify the locations of the cities mentioned in 2 Chronicles 11:5-10.

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

# Lesson 3

**Text** 1 Kings 13-14; 2 Chronicles 12

**Synopsis** God was displeased with the worship that was introduced by Jeroboam and he sent prophets to condemn him. Upon his return from Jeroboam, one of the prophets met his demise through his own disobedience. We also see the continuing slide of Israel and Judah away from God and the punishment for their wickedness.

**Est. Date** 931-910 B.C.

## Questions

1. What was the message of the young prophet? What would be the sign of his message?
2. Why was the young prophet killed? Whose fault was it?
3. Where did we first see the prophet Ahijah? What was his message to Jeroboam this time?
4. What sins did Judah commit? How did God punish them?

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

5. Be able to identify on a map where the enemies of Judah came from. What success did Shishak have?
6. How long did Rehoboam reign? Who took his place?

# Lesson 4

**Text** 1 Kings 15:1-8; 2 Chronicles 13-14

**Synopsis** Abijah, also known as Abijam, began to rule after his father Rehoboam died. Abijah was wicked like his father. God did not wipe out the lineage through him for the sake of David. During Abijah's reign he fought against Jeroboam, the king of Israel.

**Est. Date** 913-911 B.C.

## Questions

1. How long did Abijah reign over Judah? How is his heart described?
2. How many people were in the armies of Abijah and Jeroboam?
3. Where did Israel and Judah fight? Be ready to identify it on a map.
4. What is wrong with Abijah's retelling of the events of Jeroboam's rebellion against Rehoboam?
5. What was correct about Abijah's message to Jeroboam?
6. How did Israel attack Judah? Who did God defeat? Be ready to identify on a map the places mentioned in 2 Chronicles 13:19.

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

# Lesson 5

**Text** 1 Kings 15:9-24; 2 Chronicles 14:2-16

**Synopsis** After Abijah died, his son Asa reigned in his place. In contrast to his father, Asa was a good king at first. However, towards the latter part of his life he did not depend on the Lord and suffered greatly. While he was obedient to God, Asa put away idols and commanded people to seek the Lord. When he became faithless he made foolish decisions and became stubborn in his iniquity.

**Est. Date** 911-870B.C.

## Questions

1. What reforms did Asa make in the land of Judah?
2. What was the size of the armies of Asa and Zerah? How did Asa show faith in this battle? What was the result?
3. What was the message of Azariah? What did Asa do as a result?
4. What did Asa do when Baasha made war with him? What should he have done?
5. What was the message of Hanani? How was his message received?
6. What physical ailment came upon Asa? Where did he not seek help?

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

# Lesson 6

**Text** 1 Kings 15:25-16:34

**Synopsis** After the death of Jeroboam, his son Nadab became the king. This period is a violent one in which most of the kings of Israel are killed by those who desire the throne. The moral character of the kings is low, and they lead the people into more wickedness. In the final part of this lesson, we are introduced to one of the most wicked kings of Israel, Ahab.

**Est. Date** 910-870 B.C.

## Questions

1. Why was the house of Jeroboam destroyed? Who did it?
2. What is the prophecy made against Baasha? Who fulfills this prophecy?
3. What was Elah doing when he died? What can we learn from this?
4. How did Zimri die? Who did the people follow after Zimri's death?
5. How was Omri's moral character described? What city did he buy? Be able to identify it on a map.
6. What evil things did Ahab do to provoke the Lord? Where is the prophesy of Joshua that is referenced in 1 Kings 16:34?

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

# Lesson 7

**Text** 1 Kings 17-18

**Synopsis** Amid the wickedness of Israel we find those who will serve God. Elijah, one of the greatest characters in the Bible, declares the message of the Lord beginning in the reign of Ahab. Elijah boldly defends the Lord yet at times we see his personal struggles. In this lesson we see the great contest between Elijah and God with Baal and his followers.

**Est. Date** 874-853 B.C.

## Questions

1. What region did Elijah come from? Be able to identify it on a map.
2. What event caused Elijah to live by the brook Cherith? How did God take care of him there?
3. How did God take care of him in Zarephath? What two things did Elijah do for her? Be able to identify Zarephath on a map.
4. Who was Obadiah? What did he do for the Lord? To what extent did Ahab go to find Elijah?

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

5. Who does Ahab blame for the troubles in Israel? Who should he blame? Why?
6. Find Mount Carmel on a map. Describe the event that took place there. Contrast the methods and results of Elijah and the prophets of Baal.

# Lesson 8

**Text** 1 Kings 19-20

**Synopsis** After the great victory at Mount Carmel, Elijah became a man on the run. Jezebel was not impressed with God's show of power and sought to kill Elijah. God took care of Elijah, yet he becomes distraught and desires to die. God gives him comfort that there are many that still serve God and He sends Elijah out to anoint his replacement. Ahab, meanwhile, has to fight against the Syrians.

**Est. Date** 874 – 853 B.C.

## Questions

1. Why did Elijah have to flee? Where did he go?
2. What was the attitude of Elijah at Mt. Horeb? How did God answer him the first time? What message do you think God was giving him?
3. How did God answer Elijah the second time? What did God tell Elijah to go do?
4. Who did God appoint to replace Elijah?
5. What do you think is meant by the response of Ahab in 1 Kings 20:11?
6. How do the servants of the king of Syria account for the success of Israel in battle? What did they propose to do about it?
7. How were the armies of the Israelites and Syrians compared in the second battle? What was the result? What happened to Ahab as he returned from the battle?

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

# Lesson 9

**Text** 1 Kings 21-22:40; 2 Chronicles 18

**Synopsis** In this lesson we see the wickedness of Jezebel and the influence that she had on her weak husband, King Ahab. Elijah boldly comes back into the presence of those who sought to kill him to bring the message of the Lord. He is contrasted with King Jehoshaphat who brings about great reforms for Judah. Yet Jehoshaphat foolishly married the daughter of Ahab and brought evil on himself.

**Est. Date** 874 – 853 B.C.

## Questions

1. What happened to Naboth? Why? What was the punishment for this wickedness?

2. How was the evil of Ahab described in 1 Kings 21?

3. What city were Ahab and Jehosophat going to fight for? Find it on a map. Who possessed the land?

4. What was the answer of the prophets before the battle? Why was Jehoshaphat not pleased with the answer?

5. Who gave Jehoshaphat a different answer? What was it? What happened?

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

# Lesson 10

**Text** 1 Kings 15:24b; 22:41-50; 2 Chronicles 17, 19-21:1

**Synopsis** King Jehoshaphat did many great things to guide Judah towards God. He also made some foolish decisions that were detrimental to him and ultimately to Judah. God was with Jehoshaphat and gave him success in battle. It is one of the brighter parts of Judah's history for there is a king who will serve God and the people are willing to follow.

**Est. Date** 873 - 848 B.C.

## Questions

1. What things did Jehoshaphat do to lead Judah spiritually? What poor decisions did he make in regards to Ahab?

2. How did Jehoshaphat instruct the judges and the priests to act?

3. What enemies came against Judah? How did Jehoshaphat respond? How would they fight?

4. What does the admonition of 2 Chronicles 20:20 mean?

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

# Lesson 11

**Text** 1 Kings 22:51-2 Kings 1:18; 2 Kings3

**Synopsis** Ahaziah and Jehoram, the next two kings of Israel followed the life of evil that Ahab lived. They were faithless men who looked to the prophets of idols instead of the living God. However, God took the opportunity to show His great power over man and nations.

**Est. Date** 853 - 841B.C.

## Questions

1. What god did Ahaziah seek when he was sick? Who did his messengers speak to? What was the message for Ahaziah?
2. How did Ahaziah respond? What happened to his first two messengers?
3. What was different about the last messenger sent to Elijah? What was the result?
4. Who gathered for battle against Moab? Be prepared to show on a map the way they traveled and the lands of Moab and Edom.
5. What is meant by the answer of Elijah in 2 Kings 3:13? What was the ultimate message of Elijah?
6. How was the prophecy fulfilled?

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

# Lesson 12

**Text** 2 Kings 2:1-25

**Synopsis** Through this period of the divided kingdom, we begin to see a rise in the appearance of the prophets. The prophets gained greater stature in the eyes of the people and many of the kings. However, the prophets also suffered greatly at the hands of some kings. As Israel and Judah departed further from God, the message of repentance preached by the prophets became stronger.

**Est. Date** 850 – 835 B.C.

## Questions

1. What was the description of the appearance of Elijah ( 2 Kings 1:8)? What New Testament character appears this way (Matthew 3)? Why is this significant?
2. What happened when Elijah tried to leave Elisha behind? How many times did this happen?
3. What was the message of the prophets to Elisha? What was his response?

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

4. What did Elisha ask for? What would he have to do to get what he asked for?

5. What show of disrespect was shown to Elijah by some small boys? What was the response? Why?

# Lesson 13

**Text** 2 Kings 4

**Synopsis** As we observe the increase of the role of prophets in Israel and Judah, we see the interaction between Elisha and the people of the land. God shows his care for others through the work of Elijah. In this story we also see the concern that a godly woman has for Elijah's welfare. The great miracles of Elijah are similar to the miracles we have seen with Moses and will see with Jesus.

**Est. Date** 840 – 742 B.C.

## Questions

1. How did God take care of a widow of one of the prophets?
2. Who showed hospitality to Elisha in Shunem? Why was this needed? What things did she do to show hospitality to him?
3. What did the Shunammite woman want in return for her hospitality? What did Elisha do for her?
4. What happened to her son? What things did Elisha do? What worked?
5. What miracle of Moses in Exodus is similar to the miracle of 2 Kings 4:38-41?
6. What miracles of Jesus are like the miracle of 2 Kings 4:42-44?

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

# Lesson 14

**Text** 2 Kings 5

**Synopsis** We are familiar with the work of Elisha among the kings of Israel and Judah, yet in 2 Kings 5 we read of a Syrian king who learns about the power of the true God. He serves as an example of faith even in our day for he received a promise from God after he did what was commanded. This event likely takes place during the reign of Jehoram (or Joram), king of Israel

**Est. Date** 852 – 841 B.C.

## Questions

1. What good things were said about Naaman? What was his problem?

2. Who told Naaman about the prophet of God? What did he do first?

3. What was the initial reaction of the king of Israel? Why do you think he reacts this way? Why does Elisha tell him to let Naaman come?

4. Did Elisha come out to see Naaman? What was Naaman expecting? What made him obey?

5. What similarities can you make between this encounter and the modern command of baptism and the attitude of people towards it?

6. What happened to Gehazi? Why?

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

# Lesson 15

**Text** 2 Kings 6-8:15

**Synopsis** Although Elisha helped Naaman the Syrian there was no peace between Syria and Israel. Once again, the two nations were at war. Elisha had been helping Israel and frustrating the king of Syria. Through the interaction of Elisha, Syria left Israel alone for a time. Eventually Syria invaded again, but Israel would not seek God. Elisha taught the king to respect both God and His prophets.

**Est. Date** 853 – 841 B.C.

## Questions

1. What did the king of Syria suspect about his army? What was the truth?

2. What happened to the Syrian army when they came to Elisha? Where were they led? Who led them?

3. Why was there a famine in Samaria? How bad did it get?

4. What was the prophesy about Elisha to the king? Who doubted him? How was the prophesy fulfilled?

5. Why was the property of the Shunammite woman restored? Why do you think this was done?

6. What is the meaning of the prophecy in 2 Kings 8:10? What would Hazael do to Israel?

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

# Lesson 16

**Text** 2 Kings 8:16-24; 2 Chronicles 21:1-20

**Synopsis** After spending much time with the prophets, we return to focus on the kings of Israel and Judah. Jehoram, or Joram, began to reign in Judah and behaved very wickedly. Because of his sins the enemies of Judah had success in battle against him. He also suffered personally for his wickedness and when he died no one missed him.

**Est. Date** 852 - 841B.C.

## Questions

1. How did Jehoram treat his family when he ascended to the throne?
2. Why did God not destroy Jehoram? Why is the promise important?
3. What nations rebelled against Judah? Be able to identify them on a map.
4. What was the prophesy of Elisha against Jehoram? How was he treated when he died?
5. What is the connection between Genesis 27:40 and 2 Chronicles 21:10?
6. How many descendants were left in the house of David at the end of his reign? Why should that cause concern for the plan of God?

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

# Lesson 17

**Text** Obadiah

**Synopsis** Obadiah is one of the minor prophets. The distinction between major and minor prophets is made only in the number of things that are written: the major prophets are the large books and the minor prophets are small books. Obadiah brings a message against the Edomites. They were rebuked for their pride and the pleasure they took when Jerusalem was attacked

**Est. Date** 848 – 841 B.C.

## Questions

1. Where is the land of Edom located? Who did Edom descend from?
2. How will God deal with the pride of Edom? What will happen to their possessions?
3. What are the things for which Obadiah condemns Edom?
4. What will happen to Edom?

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

5. What will happen to Mount Zion? How is the future of Zion contrasted with the future of Edom?
6. Using an encyclopedia or other resource, explain what has happened to the Edomites?

# Lesson 18

**Text** 2 Kings 8:25-9:29; 2 Chronicles 22

**Synopsis** After the reign of Jehoram in Judah, his youngest son Ahaziah ascended to the throne. His reign was short lived, and his life proved the danger in making friends with evil companions. His relationship with the kingdom of Israel became his downfall. During this time, we see the rise of Jehu who would become king in Israel and take vengeance on the evil of the house of Ahab.

**Est. Date** 841 B.C.

## Questions

1. Why was the youngest son of Jehoram put on the throne instead of one of his older brothers?
2. What family members are named in this passage? Were they an influence for good or evil?
3. Why was Ahaziah in Jezreel? Who went down to him?
4. What position in government did Jehu hold? How do you think it helped him carry out God's will? What did God want him to do?

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

5. How does Jehu answer Jehoram question, "Do you come in peace?" How does Jehoram respond?
6. Where did Jehu put the body of Jehoram? Why? What happened to Ahaziah?

# Lesson 19

**Text** 2 Kings 9:30-10:36

**Synopsis** We know from our study that there are no good kings in Israel. Jehu is the closest thing that we have to a good king. Following God's command, he wipes out the family of Ahab and the worship of Baal in Israel. Although he preserves the worship of the golden calves that Jeroboam set up, God allows Jehu to have four generations on the throne of Israel.

**Est. Date** 841 – 814 B.C.

## Questions

1. How was Jezebel killed? Where was she buried? Where is the prophecy that is made about this?
2. What is the reaction of the Samaritan leaders when Jehu challenges them to go to war? Who else did Jehu kill?
3. What do we know about Jehonadab (Jonadab) from Jeremiah 35?

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

4. What does 2 Kings 10:18 mean (see 1 Kings 16:31-33)? How did Jehu remove Baal worship from the land?
5. In what ways did Jehu displease God? What happened as a result?

# Lesson 20

**Text** 2 Kings 11-12; 2 Chronicles 22-24

**Synopsis** After the death of Ahaziah, his mother Athaliah took the throne. She destroyed all her grandsons in order to possess the throne, but through the providence of God, one of the sons was spared for the sake of the promise to David. That son, Joash, was a faithful king until the death of Jehoiada the priest. Like many today, he seemed to worship God only when a strong influence was present.

**Est. Date** 841 – 796 B.C.

## Questions

1. What people were involved in saving Joash?
2. How was Joash protected when he was crowned? What happened to Athaliah?
3. What did Joash do for the temple? Explain 2 Kings 21:15.
4. What happened when Jehoiada died? What did Zechariah say about this? What happened?
5. Who came up against Jerusalem? What was the result?
6. What happened to Joash? Why?

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

# Lesson 21

**Text** Joel

**Synopsis** The prophet Joel was sent to Judah to urge them to return to Him. They were suffering physically for their spiritual negligence, yet God wanted them to return. Even in their dismal situation there was hope for a more glorious kingdom in the future. This lesson will help us understand why Joel is sometimes called the “Prophet of Pentecost.”

**Est. Date** Uncertain but probably 835 – 796 B.C.

## Questions

1. What great problem is facing God’s people? What does God want them to do (be detailed)?
2. What would God do if they turned to Him (be detailed)?
3. Where in the New Testament is Joel 2:28-32? (A concordance may help answer this question) What would happen at the fulfillment?

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

4. Where would God gather the nations for judgment? What is it called later in the chapter?
5. What does Joel 3:21 mean?

# Lesson 22

**Text** 2 Kings 13:1-14:22; 2 Chronicles 25:1-16

**Synopsis** Jehoahaz became king of Israel and had to struggle with Syria continually. He did plead for God's help and was heard. Sometime during the reign of Jehoash of Israel, Elisha died. Amaziah, the king of Judah, was a foolish king. He worshipped the idols of a defeated nation and was rebuked by a prophet. He also became arrogant after defeating Edom so that he fought against Israel.

**Est. Date** 814 - 767 B.C.

## Questions

1. What did Elisha tell Jehoash to do? What was the result of his action?
2. Why did Amaziah have to let the Ephraimite soldiers go? What was the result of the battle?
3. What did God do when Amaziah worshipped the gods of Edom? How did Amaziah answer?
4. What does 2 Kings 14:9 mean?
5. What was the result of the battle?

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

# Lesson 23

**Text** Jonah

**Synopsis** Jonah is one of the better-known prophets due to his incredible story. His example teaches us to do what God commands, even when we do not desire to do it. In the story of Jonah, we see the concern that God had for the nations during the time of the Old Law. The story of Jonah also teaches us to be grateful for the souls of all men.

**Est. Date** Uncertain but possibly 793 – 753 B.C.

## Questions

1. Nineveh was the capital of what nation? Find it on a map.
2. How did the sailors find that Jonah was the cause of the danger? What did they do to him?
3. How long was Jonah in the belly of the fish? What comparison does Jesus make of this and Himself in the New Testament? Use a concordance.
4. How did the people react to Jonah's teaching? How did Jonah react to their response?
5. Explain Jonah 4:10-11.

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

# Lesson 24

**Text** Amos

**Synopsis** Amos was a shepherd who was called by God to be a prophet. As a shepherd brings erring sheep back into the fold from the danger of the wild, God sent Amos to bring Israel back to Him and to avoid the destruction that awaited them for disobedience. He is also sent to warn the nations of God's punishment that would come upon them for their wickedness.

**Est. Date** 793-753 B.C.

## Questions

1. What kings of Judah and Israel were reigning during the time of Amos?
2. What nations are going to be punished by God? What were the sins of Israel and Judah?
3. According to Amos 4, how had God punished Israel?
4. What would be the punishment for Amaziah?
5. What visions does Amos see? What do they mean?

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

# Lesson 25

**Text** Hosea

**Synopsis** Hosea was sent to the nations of Israel and Judah to urge them to return and be true to Him. Israel and Judah had not only been unfaithful to Him but had sold themselves to idols and wickedness. God compares their unfaithfulness to a harlot who is loved by a good husband, who forgives her past harlotries, but then returns to the degrading life from which he rescued her.

**Est. Date** 793 – 753 B.C.

## Questions

1. During which kings does Hosea prophesy?
2. What does God tell Hosea to do? Why?
3. What is Hosea to name his children? Why?
4. After Hosea's wife leaves him to be a harlot what does God tell him to do? What does this illustrate?
5. What had God done to try to bring his people back? How had they responded?
6. What would God do if they returned to Him? (Be specific)

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

# Lesson 26

**Text** 2 Kings 15:1-7; 32-38; 2 Chronicles 26:1-27:9

**Synopsis** The story of Uzziah, like the story of Nadab and Abihu, teaches us the importance of showing reverence to God in worship and being humble in His presence. The pride of Uzziah led him to disobey God's command. God was able to humble him and teach him about the proper respect for God. His son, Jotham, achieved great things, but didn't follow his father's foolish sin.

**Est. Date** 790 – 732 B.C.

## Questions

1. What is Uzziah's other name? How old was he when he began to reign?
2. What were the signs that Uzziah had grown militarily?
3. What did Uzziah do that displeased God? What happened to him?
4. What lessons can we learn from Uzziah about prideful worship?
5. What achievements did Jotham have? What sinful thing did he not do?

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

# Lesson 27

**Text** 2 Kings 16:1-20; 2 Chronicles 28:1-21; Isaiah 7:1-25

**Synopsis** After the death of Jotham, his son Ahaz began to rule in Judah. He was a wicked king who introduced many abominable idolatrous practices and even shut up the doors of the temple. God brought enemies against him but he still would not repent. Note that in this lesson we see an increase in the involvement of Assyria into the affairs of Palestine.

**Est. Date** 732 – 715 B.C.

## Questions

1. What sins did Ahaz commit? Who did God bring against him?
2. Who did Ahaz try to make an alliance with? What did he send to him? Did it work?
3. What did Ahaz have built in Jerusalem? Why? What happened to the temple altar and laver?
4. What sign did Isaiah give Ahaz? When was it fulfilled?
5. What is the message of Obed against Israel? How do they respond?

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

BEGIN WORK ON QUESTION NUMBER 2 OF LESSON 28.

# Lesson 28

**Text** 2 Kings 14:23-15:31; 2 Kings 17

**Synopsis** After much long suffering, God finally decided to make an end of the northern tribes. After successive turbulent reigns among the kings of Israel, God brought up Assyria to punish them. Their land was made desolate and the population was resettled in other lands. The curse of the covenant in Deuteronomy 28:64 had come to pass.

**Est. Date** 793 – 722 B.C.

## Questions

1. What success did Jeroboam II have? Why?
2. From a history book or other reference material, make a list of the kings of Assyria from 800 – 700 BC. Also be prepared to identify Assyria on a map and tell about the people.
3. Why was Shalmaneser angry with Hoshea? What happened as a result?
4. Outline the reasons (from 2 Kings 17:7-23) for Israel's punishment.

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

5. What nations did Assyria resettle into Samaria? Why were they taught the law? Read John 4 before class.

# Lesson 29

**Text** 2 Kings 18:1-12; 2 Chronicles 29-31

**Synopsis** The story of Hezekiah is one of the brighter moments in Judah's history. After the great corruption of Ahaz's reign, we see a total change in the attitude and actions of Judah. Hezekiah is held up as one of the greatest kings of Judah because of his great faith.

**Est. Date** 715 – 686 B.C.

## Questions

1. What was Nehushtan? Why had it been made?
2. What things did Hezekiah do to restore worship in Judah? Why was the temple in disrepair?
3. Who was invited to the great Passover feast? What was the reactions that the messengers received?
4. How willing were the people of Judah to make these reforms?
5. Explain 2 Chronicles 3:20-21.

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

# Lesson 30

**Text** 2 Kings 18:13-19:37; 2 Chronicles 32:1-23; Isaiah 36-37

**Synopsis** Hezekiah brought about great reforms in Judah. During his reign the king of Assyria came against him. The arrival of Sennacherib was a test of Hezekiah's faith. The messenger of Sennacherib taunted Hezekiah and God, daring them to be defiant. God was with His people and fought for them because they sought Him and trusted Him.

**Est. Date** 715 –686 B.C.

## Questions

1. What king came against Judah? What did Hezekiah do first?
2. How did Hezekiah prepare for the Assyrian invasion?
3. What is the message of the Rabshakeh the second time that Sennacherib comes against Jerusalem? How does he speak against God?
4. What did Hezekiah do after the Rabshakeh spoke? What was the word of the Lord regarding Sennacherib?
5. What happened to Sennacherib's army? What did he do?

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

# Lesson 31

**Text** 2 Kings 20; 2 Chronicles 32:24-33; Isaiah 38:1-39:8

**Synopsis** The story of Hezekiah is refreshing because it tells of the return of the people to God and a restoration of the worship commanded in the Law of Moses. However, towards the end of his life, Hezekiah did some things that displeased God and would eventually bring the wrath of God upon Judah. In this story the destruction of Judah by Babylon is predicted.

**Est. Date** 715 – 686 B.C.

## Questions

1. How did Hezekiah react to the news of his coming death? What did God do?
2. What sign did God give Hezekiah?
3. What did Hezekiah do when the Babylonian envoys came? What was the message of Isaiah about this?
4. What negative statements do we have about Hezekiah at the end of his life?
5. Be able to identify the land of Babylon on a map and tell about the people.

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

# Lesson 32

**Text** Isaiah 1-6

**Synopsis** Isaiah was one of the greatest prophets in Biblical history. He spoke against the wickedness of the kings and the people and urged them to repent. As we read his condemnation of God's people, we can easily see these same sins in the world, and sometimes the church, today.

**Est. Date** 750 – 642 B.C.

## Questions

1. What kings reigned while Isaiah prophesied?
2. How does God describe the spiritual condition of Judah in chapter one?
3. What application is made of Isaiah 2:1-4 in Hebrews 12:18-23?
4. Explain Isaiah 5:1-7.
5. Explain Isaiah 6:8-13.

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

# Lesson 33

**Text** Isaiah 8-24

**Synopsis** Isaiah not only speaks against God's people, but also against the nations around them. God rules in the affairs of men and proved it in His dealings with the nations of old. these things spoken by God through Isaiah did come to pass as prophesied and is a lesson to us about the surety of God's word.

**Est. Date** 750 – 642B.C.

## Questions

1. What were the names of Isaiah's sons? What did the names mean?
2. When was Isaiah 9:6-7 fulfilled? By whom?
3. What nations does Isaiah speak against in this lesson? Summarize the message to each nation.
4. Who is Lucifer in Isaiah 14:12? (Read the context)

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

# Lesson 34

**Text** Isaiah 25-35; 40-46

**Synopsis** Isaiah continued his message of warning against Judah, yet the hope for the future establishment of spiritual Israel (the church) was also proclaimed. In Isaiah, we have messages related to physical Israel and spiritual Israel. The context helps determine which is addressed.

**Est. Date** 750 – 642 B.C.

## Questions

1. Explain Isaiah 28:7-10.
2. Explain Isaiah 31:1-3.
3. What is the message of chapters 42 and 43?
4. Explain Isaiah 44:9-20. How is their foolishness evident?
5. Who is Cyrus of Isaiah 45:1? What nation did he rule over?

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

# Lesson 35

**Text** Isaiah 47 – 66

**Synopsis** In the final section of Isaiah, we read the continuing rebuke of Israel's sin and the pleas by God for their repentance. In this section we also have the story of the ultimate removal of sin by the suffering Servant. This detailed Messianic prophecy is one of the most well known. It was in Isaiah 53 that the Ethiopian eunuch was reading on the road to Gaza.

**Est. Date** 750 – 642 B.C.

## Questions

1. According to Isaiah 48, why did God punish Israel?
2. What is addressed in Isaiah 53? What is the fulfillment of verse 9?
3. How is the Servant's physical appearance described? What things did this suffering Servant do for us according to the passage?
4. Explain Isaiah 55:1-9. Can we make an application of this today?
5. Read Isaiah 59. Make a comparison between Israel and its sin and us and our sin today.

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

# Lesson 36

**Text** Micah

**Synopsis** Micah was a prophet sent to both Israel and Judah. He proclaims the judgment of God upon the nations and predicts the fall of Samaria and the punishment of Judah. Micah rebuked the people of God for they practiced evil as did the prophets and leaders. Like Isaiah, Micah also looks to the future glory of spiritual Israel that is fulfilled in the church.

**Est. Date** 650- 686 B.C.

## Questions

1. What would be the punishment of Samaria for her sin?

2. Explain Micah 2:1-2 and 2:6-7. What is “prattle?”

3. What is the fulfillment of Micah 5:2-5?

4. Explain Micah 6:8.

5. Explain Micah 7:1-13 and 3:11.

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

# Lesson 37

**Text** 2 Kings 21:1-26; 2 Chronicles 33:1-25

**Synopsis** Good King Hezekiah had a son who was one of the vilest kings in Judah. Manasseh followed the idolatrous practices of the nations and even brought them into the house of the Lord. He was humbled by God for his wickedness and eventually turned to the Lord. His influence, however, was for evil so that Judah and his son followed in his wickedness, but not his repentance.

**Est. Date** 697 – 642 B.C.

## Questions

1. What abominable things did Manasseh do?

2. How is his wickedness compared to other nations?

3. How did God punish Manasseh?

4. What did God do when Manasseh repented? What were the fruits of Manasseh's repentance?

5. What was the spiritual description of Amon? What happened to him?

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

# Lesson 38

**Text** Nahum

**Synopsis** Nahum is one of the few prophets who speaks primarily to one of the Gentile nations and not to God's people. He took a message of warning against Assyria for their pride and wickedness. Just as God had punished Israel by using Assyria, He would punish Assyria with another nation.

**Est. Date** 697 – 642 B.C.

## Questions

1. Explain Nahum 1:2-3 and 1:6-8.
2. Who would be exalted as Assyria would be humbled?
3. Using an encyclopedia or other reference material, describe what happened to Assyria in general. What happened to Nineveh and what is the condition of Nineveh today?
4. From your research, explain Nahum 3:1-4.
5. According to Nahum, what would happen to Nineveh?

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

# Lesson 39

**Text** 2 Kings 22:1-23:30; 2 Chronicles 34:1-35:27

**Synopsis** It is not always true that evil begets evil. Good king Hezekiah had a wicked son, Manasseh. Manasseh had a wicked son named Amon who had one of the best kings of Judah, Josiah. Josiah restored the worship that was taken away under Manasseh and Amon. He urged the people to repent and to turn to God. His rule was the last bright spot in the history of Judah

**Est. Date** 640 – 609 B.C.

## Questions

1. What did the workers find in the house of the Lord? Why do you think the book was lost?
2. What things did Josiah do in response to the word?
3. How were the people taught?
4. What was done with the idols and the things associated with idolatry? (give details)
5. How did Josiah die? Who prophesied that Josiah should not go?

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

# Lesson 40

**Text** Zephaniah

**Synopsis** Little is known of Zephaniah the prophet. He spoke against Judah and the nations around them. He rebuked Jerusalem for her wickedness and warned her of God's punishment. The message of Zephaniah seems to fit in with the period before Josiah led the people in repentance. Like the other prophets, he gives the hope of the glory of spiritual Israel, the church.

**Est. Date** 640 - 609B.C.

## Questions

1. What would be offered in the Lord's sacrifice in chapter 1?

2. Explain Zephaniah 1:12-13.

3. What would happen to Moab and Ammon?

4. What groups of people are condemned in chapter 3? Why?

5. What is the message of hope in chapter 3? What would happen to the faithful?

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

# Lesson 41

**Text** Jeremiah 1-12

**Synopsis** Jeremiah is often called the weeping prophet because of the great sorrow he has for Judah and the destruction of Jerusalem. Unlike the earlier prophets, he would see the destruction of Jerusalem and the people being taken into captivity. He warned the people of God, often in very symbolic ways, of the destruction that would come upon them for their wickedness.

**Est. Date** 640 – 586 B.C.

## Questions

1. According to chapter 1 what would be the purpose of the words that were put into his mouth? How much is negative and how much is positive?
2. According to chapter 2, what is the case that God makes against Judah? How did Israel picture itself?
3. Explain Jeremiah 7:1-15. What had happened in Shiloh that Jeremiah references here?
4. Explain the comparison of Jeremiah 10:1-10.
5. According to chapter 11, what is the reason for the impending destruction of Jerusalem? What is the significance of the covenant?

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

# Lesson 42

**Text** Jeremiah 13-25

**Synopsis** Jeremiah not only proclaimed the word of God, but he himself became a sign to the people and the kings through various symbolic gestures.

**Est. Date** 640 – 586 B.C.

## Questions

1. What was the meaning of the linen sash and the wine bottles?
2. Explain Jeremiah 15:1-7. Why do you think these names were chosen?
3. According to chapter 16, what life changes did Jeremiah have to make?
4. Who is Coniah of Jeremiah 22? What is said regarding his descendants?
5. How long would the land be in desolation? What would happen at the end of that time?

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

# Lesson 43

**Text** Jeremiah 26-36

**Synopsis** Jeremiah had to suffer for his message. He was imprisoned for teaching the truth and was ostracized by the people. Yet he continued to preach the message of God. Even as he prophesied of their coming destruction, he also had a message of hope for the future if they would repent while in captivity.

**Est. Date** 640 - 586 B.C.

## Questions

1. What did the prophets and priests try to do to Jeremiah in chapter 26? Why did they not do it?
2. What is the symbol and message of the bonds and the yokes?
3. Explain Jeremiah 31:31-34. Where is it found in the New Testament?

4. What is the lesson of the Rechabites in chapter 35?

5. How did Jehoiakim do with the scroll of the words against Judah? What message did Jeremiah bring him? What did it symbolize?

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

# Lesson 44

**Text** Jeremiah 37-52

**Synopsis** Jeremiah continued to proclaim the word of God to the people, but it was a message of surrender. Their only hope would be to give themselves over to the Babylonians peacefully and serve the forty years of captivity for the punishment for their sins. They would not go peacefully, however, and brought great destruction on themselves.

**Est. Date** 640 – 586 B.C.

## Questions

1. What was the vain hope of Zedekiah? What did he do to Jeremiah?
2. What was the prison condition that Jeremiah lived in? How was he rescued?
3. What king came against Jerusalem? What was the result? What happened to Zedekiah? What happened to Jeremiah?

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

4. Who was Gedaliah? What happened to him? How did Judah think that Babylon would react?
5. Where were the captives warned not to go? Why did Jeremiah go there?

# Lesson 45

**Text** Habakkuk

**Synopsis** The prophet Habakkuk likely prophesied during the last stages of Judah's history. He, like the other prophets, calls the people of God to consider their evil ways and urges them to repent before it is too late. Although the nation would be punished, it is the sum of the individual sins that caused God to be displeased with them.

**Est. Date** 609 – 598 B.C.

## Questions

1. What is the first question of the prophet in chapter 1? What is the answer?
2. What is the second question? What is the answer?
3. Explain Habakkuk 2:4.
4. Who are the woes pronounced against? Why?
5. Explain Habakkuk 3:17-19.

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

# Lesson 46

**Text** 2 Kings 23:31-25:30; 2 Chronicles 36:1-21

**Synopsis** We have already looked at the destruction of Jerusalem when we studied Jeremiah. In the last stages of Judah's history before the captivity there was trouble from Egypt and finally Babylon. The kings were taken by foreign kings or put under tribute and the people were finally carried away by Babylon. This was a sad time for Judah, but in captivity, she would learn humility and return to her God.

**Est. Date** 609 – 586 B.C.

## Questions

1. Who came against Jehoahaz? What happened to him?
2. What happened to Jehoiakim? What happened to the articles of the temple? Where was this prophesied?
3. What happened to Jehoiachin?
4. How did Zedekiah respond to the message of Jeremiah? What happened to him?
5. List the things that happened when Babylon took Jerusalem.

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

# Lesson 47

**Text** Lamentations

**Synopsis** Jeremiah wrote the book of Lamentations after the destruction of Jerusalem. He could only weep at the destruction that came upon her that was prophesied for hundreds of years. Judah would not repent at the words of the prophets, and the city was destroyed and the people were made captives of Babylon. The proud city was humbled. Yet even in the destruction, there was hope. Hope in the restoration promised by God.

**Est. Date** 586 B.C.

## Questions

1. What does "Lamentations" mean?
2. What symbols does Jeremiah use in Lamentations 1:1 to describe the city? Why are these symbols used?
3. How does the destruction of Jerusalem affect Jeremiah physically?
4. What did the Lord do to His temple and the worship there?
5. Explain Lamentations 3:22-33; 40.
6. What is the picture of Jerusalem in chapters 3-5? What is their physical condition?

| Judah       | Israel           |
|-------------|------------------|
| Rehoboam    | Jeroboam I       |
| Abijah      | <u>Nadab</u>     |
| Asa         | Baasha           |
| Jehoshaphat | <u>Elah</u>      |
| Jehoram     | Zimri            |
| Ahaziah     | <u>Tibni</u>     |
| Athaliah    | Omri             |
| Joash       | Ahab             |
| Amaziah     | Ahaziah          |
| Azariah     | <u>Jehoram</u>   |
| Jotham      | Jehu             |
| Ahaz        | Jehoahaz         |
| Hezekiah    | Jehoash          |
| Manasseh    | Jeroboam II      |
| Amon        | <u>Zechariah</u> |
| Josiah      | <u>Shallum</u>   |
| Jehoahaz    | Menahem          |
| Jehoiakim   | <u>Pekahiah</u>  |
| Jehoiachin  | <u>Pekah</u>     |
| Zedekiah    | <u>Hoshea</u>    |

# Lesson 48

## Review of the Kingdom of Israel

1. List the kings of Israel from memory and recall at least one thing about them.
2. Know the number of the dynasties (ruling families) in Israel.
3. Were there any good kings in Israel?
4. List the reasons that Israel was destroyed and taken into captivity.
5. Remember which nation took Israel into captivity and the future nation that arose out of the people resettled into the land of Israel.

# Lesson 49

## Review of the Kingdom of Israel

1. List the kings of Judah from memory and recall at least one thing about them.
2. Know the number of the dynasties (ruling families) in Judah.
3. List the reasons that Judah was destroyed and taken into captivity.
4. Remember the dates of the Babylonian invasions.
5. Be able to explain what spiritual Israel is and the meaning of the Messiah.